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The author notes among the wild tribes some curious survivals of the teachings of the early Catholic missionaries. The same influence is distinctly traceable in the systems elaborated by the Kickapoo prophet in the first part of this century and by Smohalla at a later period. The great change wrought in the life of the western tribes by the acquisition of horses and fire-arms is shown in the chapter on the Coming of the White Man.

The appendix contains a classified synopsis of the more important stocks of the United States and border territories, with tribal etymologies and approximate population, from official sources. The eastern origin of the Siouan or Dakota tribes, now well established, is noted, as also the Shoshonean affinity of the Pimas and Aztecs. The author is inclined to derive the Pawnee tribes from the pueblo region of the extreme southwest. Should this prove true, it will be a most interesting discovery. The southern tribes of this stock, the Caddos and their associates, locate their genesis myth in a very different quarter, viz., the mouth of Red river in Louisiana.

By a strange oversight the author has omitted the rattle from his list of musical instruments. To this must be added the "fiddle" of the Pueblo and Apache tribes, consisting of a notched stick with one end resting upon a gourd and operated by means of another stick drawn up and down along the notches.

In typography and general make up the appearance of the book is neat and attractive.

F. W. HODGE.

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*Die Maya-Litteratur und der Maya-Apparat zu Dresden.* By Dr K. Haebler (*Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, Vol. XII, No. 12, December, 1895).

It is well known to scholars that the most beautiful of the authentic Maya codices is preserved in the Royal Library at Dresden. The librarian has published under the above title a catalogue of works on Mayan antiquities possessed or desired by the library, primarily to better equip it for the study of Mayan manuscripts, and in so doing has made a valuable contribution to an important line of research.

In the last few years the study of Mayan paleography has been industriously pursued in several centers of intellectual activity, and a handy bibliography has become desirable to ac-

quaint students with results which have appeared in scattered publications in several languages. Dr Haebler's pamphlet will be found of great help as a guide, indicating the workers in this field and where their contributions may be found.

J. WALTER FEWKES.

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*The Hill-Caves of Yucatan, by Henry C. Mercer. Philadelphia,, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1895. 12mo, 183 pp.*

Mr Mercer, who appears to delight in pushing his way into the obscure and less frequented paths of the archeologic field, has not varied his custom in the explorations described in the handsome little volume bearing the above title. Although, as the author candidly acknowledges, the result of his work has been in one sense chiefly negative, yet it is not without importance in its bearing on the question of the original settlement of the peninsula of Yucatan.

The conclusions reached from his examination of the hill-caves, as stated at the close of the volume, are:

"First. That no earlier inhabitant had preceded the builders of the ruined cities in Yucatan.

"Second. That the people in the caves had reached the country in geologically recent times.

"Third. That these people, substantially the ancestors of the present Maya Indians, had not developed their culture in Yucatan, but had brought it with them from somewhere else."

Although the result points in the direction of these conclusions, the explorations were too limited to assume that they have established them. They are sufficient, however, to justify the belief that no people of a different culture had preceded the Mayas in the use of the caves explored. While inclined to agree with the author in the opinion expressed in his third conclusion, I think it unsafe to assume that it has been confirmed by his discoveries. This is based by him, first, on the fact that there was no evidence found of improvement in the pottery from the earlier or lower strata of the deposits to the uppermost, and, second, on the assumption that the caves must have been used from the first incoming of population as places in which to obtain water. As other and not distant sections may have been long inhabited before the few caves in which the explorations were